and ministers

NO. 44 .-- VOL. XXV.

RELIGIOUS.

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

ong shall they remained will be paid? Let ill be paid, or when they will be paid? Let dy favorable reply be given, and the hearts beneficiaries will be cheered and encour-

BOSTON FATHERLESS AND WIDOW'S

h, Temple street ;-we mention this as credi-

Sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Towse,

he preacher introduced the claims of the evening, my friends, you have an oppor-

It is with no ordinary feelpproach this part of my duty, not be-not your sympathy, but because I dis-f. That word widow touches a most

a my bosom-and that word father-

r sympathy and beneficence than that

I plead this evening. To lose a kind do an affectionate father, is, under any ces, an affliction heavy to be borne, the before happy dwelling into the adurning. No language can describe mass—the loneliness of the widow's necessary after the formers! of her his-

she sits alone with her little family,

first time, realizes fully the chan

of days that are gone, and brings

For the Boston Recorder.

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ring a Compound which, if applied itself yours, even the most obsimination, since Mr. Trutan has committee the public, but already induced to try it, and so far a first flattering success, as the lottents, now in his poasession, tonly is this remedy becoming country, but by mere neciderized by one of our Shipmaster, e. France.—The properties of play and wonderfully proved to the his been that orders for law winderfully prevent to the word of the properties, the law vicinity. All who are road if do well togice it is stitubil institution.

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a for economy, beauty and salled by any stove in the salled by any stove in the

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Recorder.

PUBLISHED BY NATHANIEL WILLIS, AT NO. 11 CORNHILL, OVER THE MASS. SABBATH SCHOOL DEPOSITORY .- PRICE \$3,00 A YEAR, OR \$2,50 IN ADVANCE.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1840.

The last Quarterly Meeting of the Board of the close of the American Education Society was last Quartern Actions of the American Education Society was a tier Rooms, Oct. 14, 1840. The usual ass was transacted, and the usual appropriamere made to beneficiaries and ordered to

under the direction of the Financial Comander the direction of the Pinancial Com-s soon as the funds of the Society will To pay the appropriations of the present there is not a single dollar in the treasury Parent Society. For means to pay these, murches are now called upon. It is presum-

he Rev. Mr. Badger, one of the Secretaries of American Home Missionary Society, stated in 1838, there were in the States of Himos, as and Michigan, 125 Presbyterian churches are of pastors. Of these, 55 were in Michacomunities of Synod was appointed, to taget their ability to support the gospel, and ted that 35 ministers could be supported.

you love the Saviour?—"Oh yes, he is the best friend and only comfort I have." We rendered such assistance as embled the daughter to pro-vide the necessaries of life. But it was our privlege to render aid but a few times, ere she went 13. "The blessing of him that was ready to came upon me, and I caused the widow's of cold water, given in the name of a disciple, to 13. "The blessing of him that was ready to

One of the Trustees remarks, "I visited a widow who had an aged mother and three small children dependent on her exertions. I found her indus-triously at work by the fireplace, but no fire was there. I asked, 'Where is your mother? and where are your children?' She said, 'They are in bed; 'I have no food nor fuel; but as soon as I finish my work, I shall have ten cents; with which I shall buy bread, that must last till tomorrow night. As to fuel, I must go to you again. I have often been to you trembling, lest my continued coming would weary you. But through the goodness of God, you have never sent me empty. If you had, we must have perished set shall give up the dead that are in it.

The quiet be thy slumbors in the state of the state

preacher went on to observe:—
Wants like these demand something more substantial than mere emotions of pity. It is confessedly true that pecuniary aid rendered injudiciously to the poor is more injurious to them than ben-eficial, and that that is the best charity which these in distress among us, who can in no way help themselves without pecuniary assistance. And the season of the year is now approaching, when the poor especially need the interposition of charity. Unless it is afforded, and afforded of charity. Unless it is afforded, and afforded generously, the present winter will probably b daken place. Death has ruptured the der of earthly ties. The beloved head of y sleeps in the grave! He whose heart sobbed in sympathy with her own, the collection of her bosom, the protector of her little gone! Every object around her reminds to loss. O! let no stranger attempt to tell. She is a widow, and her children are set. But this most distressing of all desired to the stranger attempt to tell in this most distressing of all desired to the stranger attempt, who may be supported to the stranger attempt to tell the feeble widow pay her rents and preserve her little ones alive, if the benevolent withhold their charities? Very few are the indianation of the stranger attempt to tell the stranger attempt to the stranger attempt to tell the stranger attempt to the stranger attempt to tell the stranger attempt to tell the stranger attempt to t

But this most distressing of all do-viduals, it is believed, in this assembly, who may

vening, Oct. 18. The audience entirely filled tain fuel. The last wood was on the fire. She was asked how she expected to obtain more, and was attending their anniversary at Grace replied, "I trust in God, he will provide." Do friend whom you love may tomorrow be seized with a disease which renders the nervous system too acutely sensitive to sustain the least mental agitation, and you may be compelled to see the sching head laid forever at rest, while not a word has been said about the undying soul. I speak from mournful experience. Oh, the agony of bending over the pillow of a dying friend and not being able to point the departing spirit to Jesus, Had you acted as conscience bade you act while that friend was in health, how much self-reproach would have been prevented. You might have been the means of saving the being you loved so well—the music of heaven might have vibrated on the chords of friendship forever; but that friend has now gone, and all with you is doubt and anxiety and self-crimination.

Christian, do you mean to converse with an un-converted friend? Oh, do it now. This defer-ring a duty, in hope that the mind will be in a better state for its performance is awfully hazardous. Most deeply and bitterly do I feel it. We are apt to forget that it is always now with the of time affects not at all the moral state and rees none of its difficulties.

immortal mind! it stands like a rock, un-

The immortal mind! it stands like a rock, unchanged except by moral causes: days and weeks, the "soon" and the "tomorrow" are but as feathers blown about it by the wind. The now is the index of the mind.

"I will repent and come to Christ soon," says many an auxious soul. But days and months pass on—the "soon" never comes, for it is always now. Years roll by, and each day finds it always now with the mind. Meantime habits of sin are momently increasing in strength, and the walls between the soul and heaven are growing broader and higher. Sinful habits are chains, Do right now, and you break a link in the chain, which is binding you to the car of Satan, the great deceiver and slaveholder of the Universe. I speak advisedly—experimentally. The mind is so constituted that by habit man becomes confirmed in good or in evil. It seems easy enough for us to leave off any sinful habits so long as we indulge that habit, but so soon as we resolve to break loose from its power, then we find that we are indeed chained. Then we feel the great power of sin, and pray with the Psalmist, "Reing my soul out of prison that I may praise thy name." Miss Landon very correctly says, "habits are the petron of the prophet Jeremiah ties of that occasion have deepened the motives which a day thould be followed by a holier walk and more godly conversation than have marked the past. The church should be followed by a holier walk and more godly conversation than have marked the past. The church should be togorously put forth. Pastoral visitation systematically and etalcitously proportion of the work of the Lord. Personal efficiently upon the use of all scriptural means for the promotion of the work of the Lord. Personal efficiently upon the use of all scriptural means for the promotion of the work of the Lord. Personal efficiently upon the use of all scriptural means for the promotion of the work of the Lord. Personal efficiently upon the use of all scriptural means for the promotion of the work of the Lord. Personal efficiently upon the use receivements is frequently attended with not spare something from the luxuries or the conveniences of life, and experience but little hard fortune in consequence of their charity. Are you means for their support. Her husband

do their first works, or he will remove their can-

If the churches would enjoy this winter a precious and general and glorious revival, now is the time to begin the work. There is not a week or a day to be lost. It is not a part of our office to prescribe the means to be employed. These are

insuriantly ringin in the word of God, and con-firmed by the experience of the past.

It has been the practice of many churches, to ap-point a day for fissing and prayer, with special re-ference to the revival of religion within its bounds. Such seasons have been repeatedly and eminent-ly blessed of God. The hearts of Christians have been broken in pentence; differences which have distracted the church, and aliemted affections, and god the Spirit, have been buried or healed; a spirit of supplication has been awakened, and often while yet they were asking, God has answered, and opened the windows of heaven Such appointments have been made still more in-teresting and useful, by being made in connecteresting and useful, by being made in connec-tion with the communion season, and the solemni-ties of that occasion have deepened the resolutions, and strengthened the motives which a day

may have toiled industriously, animated with the hope of hying up something from his hard earnings against the day of adversity. But this is the good former of comparatively five, in the great many jointy of instances, at least, in our country, when jointy of instances, at least, in our country, when jointy of instances, at least, in our country, when in a state of dependance. The hereaved which with the happies seems of her life, and seek a more of humble abode. Derivened are all her prospectal with the prospectal with the happies seems of her life, and seek a more of humble abode. Derivened are all her former antiquestations? White and to carry it with leyful haste to the expenses. Unsecustomed hardships and prayers to find a state to the fitted subsistence. But specific to each individual. We are to any to less holds around upon the little furniture that remains, of possibly see may pray the sole of country and the presence of the fluid of the substitute of the fluid o

services and supplies of the control of the control

his people are in the midst of sin, pour out his Spirit upon them copiously, and fill their hearts with rejoicing. He calls on them to repent and which prompted the pardoned pointent of old to elestick out of its place, and spew them out of the hairs of her head, and pour upon them the

a day to be used.

These are prescribe the means to be employed. These are abundantly trught in the word of God, and conabundantly trught in the word of God, and conbestowed—every trient he has entrusted to bestowed—every trient he has entrusted to be the second of the prescription of the prescr bestowed—every talent he has entrusted to me; and to esteem myself honored, with the highest honor that any created being can enjoy, in being permitted to be instrumental in advancing his cause, and promoting his glory? Am I continu-ally realizing so much more of this blessed frame of mind, as to be enabled more fully to enter into the spirit of that sweet hymn, which breathes suc love to Jesus, while contemplating His love, dis played on Calvary's cross, as should be perpetual y burning on the altar of a believer's heart, and pringing down the very essence of happiness into

See ! from His hands-His side-His feet,

See: from the hands—the side—the s Sorrow and love flow mingling down, Did e'er such love and sorrow meet, Or thorns compose so rich a crown? Were the whole realm of nature mine, Love so amazing—so divine— Demands my soul—my life—my all!"

Child of God! never rest satisfied, till you fee the full power of that sentiment pervading your whole soul, and regulating your whole life, (and surely the sacramental Table is pre-eminently the place where you may hope that the Holy Spirit will bring it, in all its divine energy, to your heart) and then you will want no other mo-tive to constrain was to be a superson. tive to constrain you to abound in every work and labor of love for his name's sake.

and labor of love for his name's sake.

Such, believer, are some of the points, which I would affectionately suggest to you, as matter for self-examination. And be assured, if you deal faithfully with your own soul in this matter, and do all that in you lieth, by prayer, meditation, study of the Scriptares, watchfulness, and persevering exertion, in humble and cheerful dependence on the promised blessing of the Reich dence on the promised blessing of the Holy Spirit, to make the Sacrament of the Lord's Sup be, for the conveyance of divine grace from the fountain above, and the enjoyment of divine com-munion with the God of your salvation—if you do

WHOLE NO. 1296.

In our paper of August 22d, we published an account of a gracious outpouring of the Holy Spirit in Tain, in the north of Scotland, under the preaching of the Rev. Mr. McDonald. It appears from late accounts that a work of great interest is in progress in the Jegion. The following intelligence:

"The great religious movements which are taking place in various quarters of this county, are drawing a large share of attention; and a short account of what has occurred in the parish of Alness may not be uninteresting to some of your readers:

"The usual first-day preparatory to the celebration of the Lord's Supper was held on Thursday, the 30th ult., but nothing remarkable was observed on that day."

Thursday, the 30th ult, but nothing remarkable was observed on that day. The first symptoms of any thing like an awakening made their appearance on the Friday evening, when, under the ministrations of that faithful and self-denying servant of God, the Rev. Mr. Macdonald, of Ferservant of God, the Rev. Mr. Macdonald, of Fer-intosh, a considerable number were brought un-der concern, and made to cry out beneath the stings of an awakened conscience, 'What must we do to be saved?' During the sermon which completed the duties of the sacramental Sab-bath, the mevements in the congregation, which had been begun on the Friday evening, were increased to a nuch greater extent. Then, but increased to a much greater extent. Then, but more especially on the services of the following day, (Monday.) one could not cast his eyes around in any direction among the thousands collected on the occasion, without witnessing in almost every half-dozen of hearers one, if not more, deeply moved, some sobbing audibly, others, evidently by the greatest effort, restrain-ing themselves from bursting out aloud, while many, utterly unable to command their emo-tions gave very lead. tions, gave vent in load screams to their ago-nized feelings. Nor was this confined to any age or sex. The young and the aged, the grey-headed man and the child of tender years, might neaded man and the child of tender years, might every where be observed deeply affected; and we conceive we are within the mark when we say, that on this occasion many hundreds were brought under serious impressions; for there is scarcely a family in the district but has one, is scarcely a family in the district but has one, two, or more of its members under deep convictions. It was truly a heart-stirring sight, and we could wish that those who made a mock of such scenes could have looked upon it. Insensible to every good and boly feeling must be have been who could have beheld it with cold

is irresistibly led to ask, is this the work of the Spirit of God? Though time alone can give a perfectly satisfactory answer to this question, yet there are circumstances attending this particular work which tend to show that it is indeed genthere are circumsand work which tend to show that it is indeed genuine, and not spurious. This revival has followed the means which the word of God teaches to employ. Prayer meetings have for some time been established through the parish by time been established through the parish by the faithful and zealous clergyman, Mr. Fly-ter, who has now had the satisfaction of seeing his labors blessed, and his supplications answer-ed. There was nothing in the instrument which could lead us to attribute the result to him. He is well known to all who heard him, and his style of preaching is as familiar to most of them as is that of their own clergyman; and be has been often known to proclaim, the thoughes of been often known to proclaim the thunders of Sinai with as much, if not with greater force on previous occasions. Indeed, the terrors of the law and the consolations of the gospel were, as they ever ought to be, blended together."

The editor of "the Witness" appends the fol-lowing remarks, as we find them in the "Scot-ish Greation"

labors have been so signally honored in the re-cent revivals in Ross-shire, has been long known and esteemed in that part of the country as one of the soundest and most zealous divines in the Church. How marvellously have times changed within the last twenty years! Little more than that period has clapsed since this gentleman was summoned to the bar of the General Assembly for preaching in the Strathbogic and Aberdour districts, exactly the same doctrines which have been rendered so powerful to alarm and awaken within the last tew months in Tar-bat, Tain, and Aluess. He had been guilty of bat, failt, and Amess. He had been girnly of preaching the gospel where in these days, the gospel was very rarely heard. Dr. Mearns of Aberdeen, another of Dr. Muir's supporters, took the lead among his assailants; but notwithstanding all the energy and zeal of the party, the case unaccountably broke down, and Mr. M'Donald was discharged unharmed. His assilants, however, contrived to legislate on the subject by way of prevention, and embodied their decision in the shape of a declaration de for a minister of the Church to perform divine service in the meeting-house of a Dissenter, or

service in the meeting-nodes of a Dissenter, or during his journeys from place to place in the open air, in other parishes than his own." We find a masterly review of the whole case, by Dr. Andrew Thomson, in the Christian Instructor for 1819; and rarely has irreligion and intolerance when masquerading under the ferms of an ec-clesiastical decision, been more powerfully ex-posed. The Doctor had to battle in the minor-ity in those days, and to endure many a defeat, but his labors were not in vain. He did not influence his opponents, for that would have re-quired something more than argument—some-thing on their part as well as on his—candor, perhaps, and Christian principle; but the country listened to him, and so extensive and so marked has been the change, that the very individual whom he then defended against the wrath of the Presbytery of Strathbogie, was empowered by the Caurch, last spring, to do in that district what he then narrowly escaped being thrust out of the Church for doing. Mr. M'Don-ald of Ferintosh was one of the ministers lately deputed by the Commission to preach in Strath-

There is much comfort in the reflection, that in the time of the Church's difficulties her adora-ble Head should be thus matafesting herself in her favor. It will matter little who may be a nong her enemies if He rank among her friends. The Book of Providence contains difficult passages, but there are others of which the meaning seems comparatively obvious, and of these not a few refer to periods of revival in the Church. The time of the second Reforma-tion was one of these: the purpose of mercy at

this period extended to more than individuals this period extended to more than individuals— it embraced the entire Church; there was a sea-son of severe and protracted trial at hand, and the infusion of new vigor gave earnest that the "strength was to be according to the need," and mately to triumph in it. to extinction, her vigor tion, her vigor would not have been into extraction, her vigor vocata not nave been in-creased. Another very remarkable period of re-vival occurred in the west of Scotland shortly after the time of the Secession. The Church had such into a state of miserable depression. Her strength seemed passing wholly from her to the body of devout and venerable men whom the high-handed majorities that constituted at once her weakness and her shame, had thrust beyond thousands, and it seemed as if the mere capui mortaum that remained behind, could not long continue to exist. The breath of public opinion, in less than half an age, would have acquired strength enough to sweep it away; for though an Establishment has existed in Ireland without the people for centuries, it could not exist in without them for half a century. characters of the two nations are essentiall different. At this crisis, however, the separt tion to a considerable degree was staid. The revival at Cambuslang, Kilsyth, Kirkintillock and Muthill took place; there was thus proof vouchsafed, that though many of God's people had left the Church, God himself had not left it: and in consequence, thousands who would has otherwise gone over to the Secession remain in her communion. Chatham, as quoted by Junius, could speak of infusing a new portion of health into the constitution of the country, to of health into the constitution of the country, to enable it to bear its infirmities. There was thus a new portion of health infused into the Church, and she was enable — bear the infirmities under which she would otherwise have sunk until a day when, with invigorated powers, she has begun to shake them off. The history of the future can to shake them off. The history of the funde can alone read the legitimate comment on the econ-omy of Providence in the present revivals: but who can doubt that they are tokens of mercy."

[Y. Y. Obs.

THE CONVERSION OF THE JEWS.

Mr. Editor, -- It may not be known to many of your readers that there is in England a Society for the readers that there is in Lugiania a society for the single purpose of promoting Christianity amongst the Jews. The following are the general results of its labors, as stated in the 31st Report for the year 1829. They are certainly wonderful, in view of all the circumstances of the case, and very full of encouragement. As the Conversion of the Jews is to be coincident with the bringing in of the fulness of the Jews, does it constitute an object of sufficient prominence and interest to Christians in this country? The Church of Scot-land is at present very zealously engaged in pros-ecuting a Mission for the benefit of this people.— But in this country it seems to be too generally But in this country it seems to be too generally imagined that their conversion to Christianity, as it is a thing impossible to man merely, is also impossible with God. But, nevertheless, the Word of God standeth sure, that "all Israel shall be saved," (Rom. 11, 26,)—perhaps temporally in being covered unto Christ that is in being covered unto Christ. itually in being converted unto Christ.

General Results.—"In closing their Re

port, your Committee would recall your attention for a few moments to the consideration of the gen-eral results of your past labors under the blessing of Almighty God. To consider a particular mission under its immediate effect, may appear some-times discouraging, but when we view the past, and survey the general results of the whole, it excites astonishment and thankfulness. Your Committee therefore venture to repeat some statements which have been previously made, but which will come before you with growing evidence of their

truth and importance. The increasing acquaintance with the Word of God, the growing desire for the Scriptures which has urged influential Israelites recently to publish editions and translations of their own, and widely spreading knowledge of Christian doctrines, and animated discussions now carried on amongst people, are becoming matter of general noto-

Numerous conversions also attest that the Gospel is not preached, nor the Word of God distri-buted in vain. The Baptismal Register of the Episcopal Jew's Chapel contains a list of two hun-dred and secenty-nine individuals of the Jewish na-tion received into the Church of Christ by baptism. 190 having been baptized in the chapel, and 79 previously to its having been opened for divine previously to its having been opened for divine service. Of the whole number as you have al-ready heard, ninety-six were baptized as adults, and the rest as children. Besides these, many Israelites have been baptized in different parts count. There are now, at least eight clergymen of the Church of England who are of the Hebrew nation, and twenty-three of the missionaries and agents of the Society are converts from Judaism. Doctor Tholuck, an eminent Professor in the Prussian University at Halle, has stated with ref-erence to the Continent, that it is undoubted mat-ter of fact that more proselytes have been made during the last twenty years, than since the first ages of the Church. Not only in Germany but also in Poland, there has been the most astonishing success, and he bears testimony to what has come under his own observation in the capital of Silesia, his native place, where many conve have taken place. In the University of Br there are three professors who were formerly Isthere are three professors who were formerly israelites. A professor of philology, a professor of
chemistry, and a professor of philosophy; there is
besides, a clergyman, who professes the Gospel,
and he was a Jew. In Halle, there are no less
than five professors, formerly Jews; one of medicine, one of mathematics, one of law, and two of
philology. Some of the Jewish conversions have
taken place amongst men of the highest literary
taken place amongst men of the highest literary. taken place amongst men of the highest literary attainment: and, amongst others he mentions Dr. Neander, of Berlin; Dr. Branis, of Breslaw; and Dr. Stable of February 1777. Dr. Stahl, of Erlangen. These are all persons of the highest scientific reputation, and now faithful

followers of our Lord Jesus Christ.

The City of Berlin is said to number upwards of 700 resident baptized Jews, many of whom are cown to be truly converted; and the Rev. Mr. Kuntze alone, who has always taken such a lively interest in the cause of Israel, stated three years ago that he had himself baptized eighty Jews. e Rev. W. Averst baptzed forty adults at Berlin in less than three years; and the records of the Protestant Consistory attest that 326 were

eight years. well known that your Missionaries are not usually called to baptize converts. This is the proper work of the local clergy, and in the authentic registers presented by them in some districts egisters preserved by them in some district of the Continent, your Committee discern a strik-ing evidence of the Divine blessing. They are not, of course, acquainted with all the individuals referred to in these statements, but they lay be-fore you the documentary evidence they contain, as of the most important and interesting nature.

The Royal Consistory of Silesia state that, from 1820 to 1834, no fewer than 347 individuals of the Jewish nation were baptized in the Protestant communion, and 108 in that of the Roman Catholies, making a total of four hundred and fifty-five In 1835, 30 Israelites were in fifteen years. In 1835, 30 Israemes were buzed, and 27 in 1836, of whom only three we ptized in the Romish communion. In 1837. number of baptisms was forty-three.

A similar official statement from Koningsberg, gives a total of the hundred and thirty-four baptisms in the through the hundred and thirty-four baptisms in the Protestant Church, and seventeen among the Roman Catholics. In 1836, thirty-nine were baptized, only one being in the Romish communion; and in 1837, there were ninety-two, all in the Protestant communion. stant communion. In the whole Prussian dominions, 1,888 Israel-

In the whole Prussian dominions, 1,500 Israci-ites were baptized in 15 years.

The Missionaries at Warsaw have furnished a list of 130 persons baptized by themselves.

Your Committee are expecting to receive offi-cial statements of this kind from several other

places-they ask, is there not abundant eviden praces—they ask, is there not abundant evidence that a blessing rests on the work of the Society?

They are prepared to expect difficulties, but they desire to go forward in humble reliance on Divine grace. They are urged on by every motive of justice, gratitude, and humanity—they are encouraged by the sure word of prophecy—"all Israel shall be saved," and they are sustained by the prepares, "They shall prepare that leave they."

NEW YORK BIBLE SOCIETY. Extracts from the Monthly Report of L. P. Hubbard,

Agent of the Society HE SHIPWRECKED SAILOR BOY, AND HIS MOTHER'

Aug. 10th.—Yesterday, while visiting in the vicinity of the Mariners' Church to persuade seamen to attend public worship, I met a lad in the garb of a sailor, who, in reply to my invitation said, "I would willingly go it I knew where to find it." I remarked, "it is but a short distance, and I will accompany you."

and I will accompany you."

As we walked along together, he said, "I left England when I was twelve years old, and since that time I have been traversing the ocean, far from parents and friends, principally between the East and West Indies, and though surrounded by temptations. I have never forgotten my mother and we were soon seated in the sanctuary. He listened with fixed attention to the discourse, and at the close of the services I invited him to call

and see me this morning.

When I entered the office, I found him reading When I entered the office, I found him reading at the table, and inquired how he was pleased with the sermon.—He replied, "I was so well pleased that I went again in the afternoon, and evening," 'Have you a Bible?' I inquired. "I have not," said he, "neither have I any money to pay far one. I was wrecked, and lost the Bible my mother gave me when I left home. It was an old one that had been in the family forty years, and was a precious gift," here he was affected even to tears. I scarcely need add that I gave him a Bible, for which he seemed truly grateful. I also improved the opportunity to converse with lalso improved the opportunity to converse with him on the subject of religion, and could not but hope that the Bible might be sanctified to this child of the ocean.

*Jug. 21st.—Found great numbers of emigrants at the boarding houses this morning, and never do

remember spending a more interesting day in the distribution of the Scriptures. After supplying several families with the Bible, I observed three intelligent boys in the crowd, with their knapsacks on their backs ready to start for th great West. On inquiry I found they had no Bi-bles, and gave each of them a pocket Testament. They were delighted with them, and ran to their parents and told them what they had received They came, shook my hand and thanked me fo my kindness to their children. Sold also a French Testament to a Roman Cath-

olic, and supplied a number of poor children with Testaments, and could you have witnessed the joy with which they were received, it would have amply compensated for all your toil and self-denial in this cause. CATHOLICS MUST BE SUPPLIED WITH THE SCRIP-

A German asked me if I had a Catholic Testa-ment. "I have not," said I, "but can supply you with such as I have, and if you will read it attentively. its blessed truths will come home to your hear and conscience." He said, "I am a Catholic but if you will leave one, I will examine it, and it it suits me, when you call tomorrow I will buy it." I left it with him, and the next day while emigrants seated at the dinner table, and as soon as he recognized me, he remarked—"I am pleased with the Testament, and hope you have another, as I want one for my sister." I handed hin another, when he purchased the two. Circumstances similar to the above are almost

daily occurring, which should awaken our thies and prayers for this large class of em August 28th.—Visited the ships Silv Grasse, Xylon and Gustave, bringing six hundred and fourteen emigrants. The rush of the destitute for the Scriptures was immense, the crowd around me at times being so dense that I could scarcely turn to the right or left.

I was much interested, and spent the day among them and others, supplying the poor without mon and without price. One of them took a seat them and others, supplying the poor without money and without price. One of them took a seat on the steps of a store, a short distance from the crowd, to enjoy a season of reading in his Testament. As I passed, he remarked—"This is excellent, I shall never forget your kindness."

Jugust 29th.—Visited the steam ship — the steam of the steam o

and on making my object known to one of the officers, was kindly received, and informed that the crew were not supplied with Bibles, and, said he, "I fear they are not Bible men to the extent they ought to be, and besides they change freently, but as you propose that the name of p shall be stamped on each, and that they main on board permanently, I should think uld do much good, and can assure you, the I accordingly supplied will be very acceptable. the ship's company .- N. Y. Evangelis

REVIVALS IN THE WESTERN RESERVE, O.

From the recent Narrative of the state of religion adopted by the Synod of Western Reserve, for the adopted by the Synod of Western Reserve, for the year ending Sept 17th, 1840, we learn that revivals have been enjoyed to a considerable extent in the Presbyteries of Cleveland, Portage, and Huron. We abridge from the Ohio Observer the report of the progress and results of this interesting work of

scriousness and disposition to hear the gospet.

These indications soon created a demand for increased labor, and special efforts were made by the pastors. The influences of the Holy Spirit attended these efforts. The deep and long protracted slumbers of Christians were broken up—backsliders were reclaimed—divisions were healed—stumbling blocks were taken out of the way by repentance and confession—and, when the way of the Lord was thus prepared, his arm brought salvation. Many became obedient to the faith. Large numbers have been added to some of the churches. In others, these refreshings have been more limited, and fewer numbers have been gained to Christ. Although the peculiar fevor of the revival has subsided, yet the results are, thus far, most happy, and promise to be permanent. The converts run well. Many members of the churches continue to walk in the fear of the Lord and comfort of the Holy Ghost.

We notice, as worthy of special regard, the seal of the divine blessing which has been placed upon the Bethel efforts at Cleveland. In the success of these efforts, the adaptation of the Gospel to nurify

e Bethel efforts at Cleveland. In the success of see efforts, the adaptation of the Gospel to purify and save that much neglected portion of our fallen race, has been fully demonstrated. Many sailors and boatmen have been induced to attend religious services, and numbers have been convinced of sin and converted to God. These things should awaken deeper interest and call forth more fervent prayers and efforts for this long neglected and numerous class of periphirar as

and efforts for this long neglected and numerous class of perishing men.

While these fruits of the Spirit still abide in some portions of Synod, other blessings have been graciously vouchsafed to most of the churches where the stated means of grace have been employed. Among these, we notice an increased attendance on the preaching of the Gospel. Sabbath Schools and Bible classes are enlarging and multiplying, and there is evidently a growing sense of obligation in the congregations and in our communities generally to remember the Sabbath day and keep it holy. In some portions of Synod effective measures have been taken to revive catechetical instruction in families in our formulas of faith. The Monthly Concert of Prayer for Foreign Missions is observed, though not attended with an interest commensurate with its great design.

with its great design.

A number of pastors have, during the year, been

From the Minutes of the General Association, appears that the next meeting is to be held at Fran

cestown. The Narrative of the State of Religion was reported by Rev. Daniel Lancaster; from which

was reported by Rev. Daniel Lancaster; from which we copy the following:—

From the Narratives given to the General Association the present year, it appears that the state of religion in the churches is unusually animating and cheering. The refreshing Train of the Spirit has fallen upon many of them with great power, and the moral and religious aspect of nearly all is encouraging. There is a spirit of union and harmony prevailing; and Christians—wearied with the exciting, agitating movements which have, to some extent, heretofore divided their counsels—are disposed again to unite their efforts in the common

extent, heretofore divided their counsels—are dis-posed again to unite their efforts in the common cause of our Lord Jesus Christ. In the Eastern portion of the State, and especially within the limits of the Piscataqua Association, there have been revivals of unusual extent and within the limits of the Piscataqua Association, there have been revivals of unusual extent and power. Never since the days of Whitefield, in Portsmouth, and not since its first settlement in Dover, has such a pervading and absorbing Divine influence been enjoyed. To the first church in the latter place, 90, and to the North church in the former place, 80, are reported as having been already received. The towns of Somersworth, Rochester, Hampton and Exeter, have also shared in these blessings.

There is good evidence also that other portions.

these blessings.

There is good evidence also that other portions of our Zion have not been forsaken of God. Precious tokens of his favor have been enjoyed by some churches in most of the Associations. Twenty-eight churches, in all, are represented to have been blessed with revivals during the year; and in connexion, two of the most important Academies in the State, Exeter and Union Academies, have been especially visited with Divine moreies. In the latpecially visited with Divine mercies. In the la ter, thirty of the youth are thought to have passed from death unto life. The other towns in which from death unto fife. The other towns in which revivals have occurred, are Francestown, New Boston, Mount Vernon, the two churches in Nashua, Hollis, Hinsdale, Fitzwilliam, Keene, Claremont, Washington, Lempster first church, Lebanon, Westchurch in Plainfield, East Hanover, North Wolfborough, Tamworth, Meredith Bridge, Northfield, Nottingham, Milton and Wakefield. To all the churches reported, 1096 have been added the past year. The whole number of communicants, so far as ascertained from the statistics from 124 churches, is 17,675.

In these revivals, errorists have been converted, the intemperate reformed, and men who have grown old in sin, as well as little children, have been gathold in sin, as well as little children, have been gathered into the church. It is worthy of notice, that in one church, a revival commenced immediately on the revival of church discipline. Twenty-sever had been suspended for disorderly walk. In connexion with these revivals, are reported the organization of these range absolutes two of them of f three new churches; two of them on ground where churches, which once existed, had

BOSTON RECORDER.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1840.

[From our Correspondent.] MIDDLESEX SOUTH CONFERENCE OF CHURCHES.

This body held its semi-annual meeting at Fraingham, on Tuesday and Wednesday, of last eek. After some time spent in discussing various atters of local interest, on Tuesday Forning, the niversary of the Home Missionary Society was ended, with much interest. Rev. Mr. Clark, Secretary and General Agent of the Massachusett Missionary Society, addressed the meeting. He said the cause of Home Missions was as ancient as Christianity. Our Saviour "came unto his own. He proceeded to argue the importance of still pros uting the enterprise, from the condition and numbers of the destitute, many of whom are the men bers of Christ's spiritual family. This class, he thought, did not sufficiently share our sympathies. Many of them have been driven from the where their fathers worshipped. Nearly half the churches in this State were of this description But, in the new settlements, there were tens of usands of Christians lifting their imploring hands us for aid. And some of them are from New ngland—the sons and daughters of the Pilgrims.

But, there are others, who "care for none these things;" and vet, are none the less entitled our compassion. And, he made out a calulation, based upon very liberal premises, as t the number of Christians, from which it appeared that there were at least six millions and a half, in this country, who do not even belong to any rel gious society or denomination, who are as indifferent to the subject of religion as the heathen; and the number is increasing every year. Nor can it objected against efforts in their behalf, that they do not desire the gospel. Had Christ waited till men were even willing to receive the gospel, who would have been saved? Nor need we go far to find these destitutions. He had recently visited county in Massachusetts, in which there were eight towns out of thirty, in which there are no evangelical churches of any denomination. And show what is generally the condition of towns in which there are no evangelical churches, he mentioned a place which was thirteen years ago in such a condition, where it was customary for loads of hay and wool to be brought in and exposed for sale, on the commons, in front of the meeting-house on the Sabbath, and for the common to be covered with boys and young men at play, during the time town, whose moral feelings were shocked at what he saw; and through his influence, a meeting was called, to see if any thing could be done to enforce the laws. At this meeting, he proposed that these onen violations of the civil law should be discour tenanced. But this was voted down with an overwhelming majority, and a resolution passed, declaring that they looked with contempt and disgus upon all these efforts to see that the law is obeyed. oon after, a little orthodox church was formed; the members of which thought themselves well off if they got through the streets without being hooted at. That was thirteen years ago. Now, they are beyond the reach of our aid-they support the gospel among themselves. They have, however, paid for the support of the gospel, six times the amount of all their legal taxes.* Some men of moderate

property pay \$100. In one of the towns situated as above described there was an awakening a few months since, and an orthodox society formed. One poor man subcribed \$50 without knowing where it was to com from; but he trusted the Lord would enable him, some manner, to pay it. Some time afterwards, he received the amount from New Orleans, from a man he had not heard from for twenty years, and never expected to hear from. This is one am multitude of cases that might be mentioned of a imilar character, showing the safety of walking by

Another fact, he mentioned, of a very affecting haracter. He attended a meeting on the Cape. The weather was bad; and the minister remarked that there were doubtless many absent, who might steem it a favor to aid the cause, and therefore they would be called on. As he was passing around the next day, he called on a woman who had recently lost her husband. She seemed at first to be mbarrassed. But at length, she remarked that her husband, when he was alive, used to give \$3 for himself, and \$2 for her to the cause of Home Missions; and now she was at a loss whether she ought to give \$2 or the whole \$5. Finally, she said, if her husband, now in heaven, could see what

* Some persons in Boston pay to the support of the gospet mong themselves six times their legal taxes, and give about be same amount to benevolent objects besides.

The re-

she was doing, she doubted not that he would be | various questions sent from the churches, and atore pleased to have her give the whole; and she concluded she would do so. If we were always thus to bring heaven and earth together, we should be more likely to judge rightly, in respect to such

" chance

This enterprise, he concluded, which was one atinued effort, begun by our fathers, in the early settlement of this country, cannot now be dispensed with. And, we have encouragement to prosecute it, as a necessary part of the great enterprise for the conversion of the world. A church which a few years ago was one of the feeble churches, supported by this Society, last year paid \$600 into the treasury of the American Board.

Rev. Mr. Thomas, of Ohio, offered the resolution, commending the Home Missionary Society, and expressing the interest felt by Conference in the enterprise; which he supported by a number of interesting facts, showing the destitution which prevailed in the western country. There were Presbyteries in that region ; with from 15 to 20 ministers, and 15 to 20 destitute churches—members few and feeble many from this State, or other places where they have been accustomed to the gospel. They will meet and build a log cabin for a meeting-house, and give a minister food and clothing—they are willing to do all they can. They have to be supported by Presbytery, who send them preaching om one to four times a year. In Kentucky, where he had resided, there were, within the region of his acquaintance, twenty churches where ministers might be settled now, if ministers were to be had. The late venerable Dr. Blackburn had informed him, that he knew of whole counties in Kentucky where there was not one Presbyterian or Congregational minister, and no stated preaching. There were people, there, also, who never attended, and did not know what public worship was; and who did not even understand the meaning of a blessing at meals. He gave a tract to a woman, and spok to her of the death of Jesus Christ. "Why!" she replied, "Jesus Christ! Is he dead?" ly ignorant was she even of the name of the Sa viour; but supposing him to be some great man. she seemed unwilling to be supposed ignorant of his name. From that place, he could travel north nearly 100 miles, without finding a single Presbyerian or Congregational minister, or any organized church; and that, in a populous part of the coun try. A minister told him, if he had ninety minis ers, furnished with one half of their support, he could find ninety churches who would furnish the

Mr. Thomas proceeded to show the activity of the enemies of religion, in sowing error and infidelity. An infidel paper had been sent from Boston gratis, and forced upon some of the members of hi congregation, fifteen hundred miles from here. He spoke, also, of the activity of the Catholics. There was a Catholic church in the village where he re sided: though nobody knew where the money came from to build their house, or support the priest, for there were but few Catholics there Now, they are also establishing an institution of earning. He had heard a Catholic Bishop make an address in a Protestant institution, in which he declared, as a reason for so doing, that the Catho in this country; and if the money could not be fur nished here, it would be furnished elsewhere.

He spoke, likewise, of the prevalence of error in the West. In the village where he resided, containing about 1,500 inhabitants, there were no les than eight different denominations. He maintain ed that true religion is diffusive in its nature; and lluded to the examples of Abraham, Moses, David, and the primitive Christians; not forgetting to re nind us that the souls which Abraham "had go ten in Haran," were not his purchased slaves, but

proselytes to the true religion.

He was followed by Rev. Mr. Means, of Cor ord, who spoke in an impressive and interesting manner of the vastness of the object, in its bearings pon the great object of the world's conversion an the glory of Christ

Rev. Mr. Hunt, of Natick, spoke of the duty we owe to those ministers who have gone to the new settlements. He alluded to their trials, with which he had been deeply affected, in reading their letter in the Home Missionary. He thought no class of men were more entitled to our sympathies than the me Missionaries. The present pressure had ome heavily upon them. In some of their famiies there had been absolute starvation; and they had been obliged to sell the last articles of the furniture, and even their clothing, to procure the ken hearted. He knew the feelings of these men With many of them he had been acquainted in the minary; and it was the wants of the West which had first turned their attention to the ministry This was the object for which they had toiled through a course of study; and they had entered thought of the student is, the foreign field; and the great call for the word of life. Nearly all of those with whom he was acquainted at Princeton, had gone west or south. Shall they be supported?

The question, he said, was sometimes asked. Why have we so many supernumeraries?-Why so many ministers out of employment? Why do they not go to the West?" Most ministers in the East are poor, if not absolutely in debt. Before we ensure them, ought we not to be liberal in contribu ting, that they may have something to sustain them, when they do go? He was recently conversing with one so situated, who anxiously desired to go West, but dared not. He doubted not that the Home Missionary at the West, experienced far more privation and hardship than the missionary in the foreign field.

The Moderator, Rev. LAVIUS HYDE, of Wayulation and fertility, which had been going through two different processes. In one of them, the gospel had been preached in its purity, with a prominent exhibition of its peculiar doctrines. In the at all, they may be published entire. distinctly, because there were some who differed with him, in relation to these matters. In the first, the minister and church began, on the principle that religion, like light, is diffusive, -- giving. The other began upon the principle of withholding. They paid their minister a small salary, never having raised it above the old rule of £100. \$300 to Foreign Missions; \$100 to Home Missions; and to other objects so as to make the whole sum the other? He had not been surprised, he said, to

tending to other matters of local interest. Meetings for prayer and religious conference were held

in different parts of the congregation in the evening. Wednesday morning, the Conference agreed to dopt the new plan for regulating contributions for benevolent objects, recommended at the last Gen-eral Association, which was laid before them by Rev. Mr. Bliss. The morning hour was spent in discussing questions, and in regulating various matters pertaining to benevolent operations, till ten 'clock, when they repaired to the body of the use, to attend the anniversary of the

EDUCATION SOCIETY .- Rev. Mr. Emerson, Agent f the Society, spoke of its object, which, he was to carry out the designs of our Puritan fathers. He said, that the ministers of the gospel were th leaders in forming the institutions of learning in New England; and that they were prompted by motives purely religious. The first New England were men of deep learning and ardent piety. He proceeded to show, by extracts from the early writers of New England, that the object of the founders of Harvard University, was to raise up a learned and pious ministry; and he showed, at considerable length, the sacrifices which they made to accomplish this object. He showed, also, that the common school system of New Eng land, the first of the kind in the world, originated with ministers, for the purpose of promoting religion.-We complain of "hard times;" but are our contributions for religious purposes, compared with those of our fathers. Six years afte ounding the Colony, the Legislature voted £400 for the founding of a college, (which was as much as all their other taxes,) besides the toll harles River for the support of the President Ministers gave one half towards founding the college, out of their own private estates. But they were not the only ones who gave. Every one gave such as he had. Among the list of donations, we find a few sheep; a pewter flagon; a piece of otton cloth, &c.

Only six years after the founding of the college, there were a number of indigent young men that needed assistance. The Rev. Thomas Shepard went to Connecticut, to consult the commiss of the several colonies, and ask them if something ould not be done for these young men. They went home: and immediately after, there was laid by every Legislature, a direct poll tax of one peck f corn, or twelve pence, for their benefit. Here, we find an answer to the objection of some, against the Education Society, who inquire, "Why not do as our fathers did?" Raising up ministers, by assisting poor young men to obtain an education is no new thing in New England.

He proceeded to compare the results, in regard to general intelligence, in New England, with England, Wales, France, the Canadas, and other porions of the United States. In England, only 15 of the children learning to read; in Wales, 1 in 20; in France, 1 in 35. In Pennsylvania, 150,000 ut of 400,000. At a trial in Alabama, the jury could not be sworn, because none of them being able to write, no one could act as foreman. Mr Birney, who has practised law in that State, being asked if that was a common case, replied that it was not; but it was a very common case to find one half of a jury who could neither read nor write And what is it that draws such a broad and deep between New England and the Canadas? It was the difference in the clergy, who, in one case came with the Bible in their hands, fostering schools and colleges, and in the other, keeping the people in ignerance, and withholding the Bible. Look, so, at the religious results : New England is found bristling all over with spires; while in Canada. and in the western and southern States, we may travel 30, 60, or 100 miles, without seeing or And New England has furnished one half of the educated ministers now in the Mississippi Valley. The same also may be said of foreign lands. Well might our fathers say with Jacob, if they were here Cape Coast Castle, as hostages, together present, "With my staff I came over these waters, ounces of gold, as a security for and now I am become two bands." Truly, "the on his part, of the conditions of the

glory of children are their fathers." He also answered the objection sometimes brought present king, who had, in the mean coninst the education cause, that there is such an abundant supply in some parts of New England, by referring to the vast destitutions abroad. Yet, he said the supply now falls far short of what was aimed at by our fathers. They thought it necessaand the other a pastor; and the first six towns in Connecticut had ten ministers.

SLAVERY .- After the close of the anniversary, the Committee appointed at a previous Conference to correspond with persons at the south, on the subject of slavery, reported. Rev. Mr. Brigham read letter, which he addressed to Rev. Dr. Plummer, which thus so auspiciously com of Richmond, Va. and Rev. Dr. Lindsay. This extended along the Gold Coast letter states that the members of the Conference, though differing in their views as to the measures to be pursued, are agreed in the opinion that slavenext, the West. He goes there, because there is a ry is a great evil-that the system is essentially ship. Immediately on the content of the c bad, &c .- that slaveholding is sinful; and that, wishing fully to know their duty, they sought for on the two Ashantee hostages. Under light, and wished to obtain information from their try of Mr. Dunwell, they became brethren at the south, as to the actual state of the the truth and excellence of that a pressure of pecuniary difficulty—they must sink under it. cially those regarded as pious, their reasons for the land. They are now on the eve of continuance of slavery, and the desirableness of its their native land, at the very removal. To the letter addressed to Dr. Lindsay, uncle, the present king, has become no answer has been received. Dr. Plummer returned the letter with a few lines written at the bottom, saying that the very best answer to the inquiries which could be given would be found in 1 Timothy, vi. 1-6. So much for southern courtesy. Rev. Mr. Cumings read a letter, which he had

them if they were willing to engage in the proposed correspondence, for purposes substantially as stated above. This was addressed to Joseph Cumings, Esq., Savannah; Dr. Braintree, of Charleston; Rev. Mr. Clayton, (Methodist,) and Rev. Mr. land, said that, about twenty years ago, there were two places, agricultural towns, nearly equal in poponly bad he received replies. Mr. Clayton consented to the correspondence, and it is still in progress. We shall not attempt to give any abstract of his letters, because he requests that, if published He says, other, the minister exhibited these doctrines less however, that he is not a slaveholder. Mr. Witherspoon respectfully declines the proposed correspondence, because he considers the institution a matter of civil legislation only : because such is the ensitiveness of the southern people that it would to hold a private correspondence on the subject; it cutta, between the 1st of January and to hold a private correspondence on the subject; it cember 1839, amounted to 33, cm. Raps would be plotting the destruction of his influence expenditure, only to 17,524 Rujee In the year 1839, the first of these churches gave as a minister of the gospel; it would be treason against the spiritual welfare of the slave; and be- excess gave rise to a warm and not cause abolition has done more to rivet and perpetugiven to benevolent objects \$606. But, where is ate the bonds of the slave chains, than any thing posal. Charity funds may be too large, it else. Mr. Cumings read also his reply to this let- too small. learn, as he had recently, that they had placed ter, in which, in a kind and respectful manner, he maselves on the list of beneficiaries. "There is reviews these reasons, and shows how degrading England should go to war for so pair that scattereth and yet increaseth; and there is that they must be to the spirit of a free man; and rewithholdeth more than is meet, and it tendeth to monstrating, in a firm and decided manner against cupied ground, their names should be overty."

The remainder of the day was spent in discussing

The Committee was continued.

The London mail of March letter the course pursued by the south, on this subject.

The London mail of March letter the course pursued by the south, on this subject.

Coxcressor -In the the state of religion was read, by Rev. Mr. Carver, of Berlin, and the per administered by Rev. Messrs, C. Starkweather. From the narrative no special interest has existed since t ing, except at Framingham, where the 25 additions and six stand propounded tick, where there are between between 15 and 20 hopeful convers three fourths of those at Framingla tized in infancy. Their ages vary from t Eight out of the twenty-nine are childrers who belong to Maternal Associa whole number of additions in the Co

BOWDOIN COLLEGE

From a triennial catalogue of thi published, we learn that the whole alumni is 683, 93 of whom have decenwhole number of clergymen who are 103, only 8 of whom have deceased. The president, Rev. Joseph M'Keen, D. D. n 1802. His successors were Rev. Drs. A. Allen and Woods, jr. The present their Rev. L. Woods, jr. D. D. president, Parker C. land, L. L. D., professor of chemistry and natural philosophy, Alpheus S. Packard, M professor of Greek and Latin, Thomas C. Fa M. A., professor of moral philosophy physics, William Smyth, M. A. pro ematics, Joseph Roby, M. D., profess and surgery, Daniel R. Goodwin, M of modern languages, Richard Pike Henry B. Smith, M. A. tutors. The gentleman who has spent several ident Woods in Europe. The fall of Bowdoin have been, or are now, men Congress:—Benjamin Randall, John Ab George Evans, Franklin Pierce, Jun Sergeant S. Prentiss, and William Patt F.

AMHERST COLLEGE

This institution was founded in Amh but was not incorporated as a The whole number of graduates, inof 1840, is about 660. Of these 36 have The whole number who have be the gospel is about 220, of whom 9 1 The following individuals from this callbeen, or are now, foreign missionaries.

O. Allen, John T. Jones, Elijah C. Bri Alonzo Chapin, Stephen Johnson, Reuben er. Story Hehard Asher Bliss Home Benjamin W. Parker, Justin Perkins, Elic Henry A. Homes, James L. Merris Powers, Benjamin P. Schneider, Hillyand I Ebenezer Burgess, Israel W. Searl, Leander T son, John E. Farwell and Henry J. Van L. total 22, about one tenth of all who have this college have been presidents of 14 have been, or are now, professors in logical seminaries or colleges. The pre of the college, are Rev. Heman Hur president and professor of divinity, Re Hitchcock, L. L. D, professor of cher natural history, Rev. William E. Fowle professor of rhetoric and oratory, Re-Fiske, professor of mental and mora Ebenezer S. Snell, M. A., professor of ties and natural philosophy, and Wm S T A., professor of the Latin and Greek ! The tutors are Clinton Clark, M. A. Jose Stearns, M. A., and Roswell D. His

THE GOSPEL AMONG THE ASHANTE In 1826, the British gained a over the Ashantees, a savage and

near the western coast of Africa. On the

one of his sons and a son of the preceding term of six years. At the end of six his brother, consented that his nephew been given up as hostages, should be year 1834, the Rev. Joseph Dunwell visit of observation to Cane Coast Cast welcomed by many of the natives and affection, and his faithful labor were crowned with signal success Acra: several chanels have been but mission, its beneficial influence posed to missionary exertions. Mr. Fre Weslevan missionary, says, " If there in the world that demands or ner attention than another, surely it is Asha human victims are sacrificed by scores dreds. Not satisfied with merely kill addressed to several gentlemen at the south, asking then torture their victims in the most har ner. I do not think that their prejud strong, and as the king is not b introduction of Christianity, we may sing of God, reap a rich harvest of among them." Mr. Freeman has visited t the capital of the country, where he much kindness from the monarch. The inhabitants is about 30,000, and the who tion of Ashantee, at a low calculation 000 to 800,000. Several powerful Fant whose territories lie between Cape Cost and Ashantee, are favorable to the establish missions among them.

ITEMS FROM THE "FRIEND OF INDIA

The subscriptions to the Native Hospital exceeding the expenditure 16,475 Rup on at the annual meeting

Disputed Territory in Maine. "If Ameri The London mail of March last for Bo

reached its desti and 6 hours. So A Catholic Co be placed under suline Convent
Acting Vicar Ap are to instruct the dertake gratuitou

poor. The prote vited to aid the es audable undertak furnishing scholar they shall " receiv and pious education is the miserable call the world over Subscriptions ar been granted by the pel, for the endos exertions are mak ties. The Bishop

ries are strenuor large sum must be The Sanitarius reception of vis-roads leading to contemplated, a h gigantic of nature thirty miles distan and " beautified in sun of an Englis and scenery are

NEW P

A DISCOURSE ON OF THE OHIO. ton; Wm. D. T Whether this d effect, or as furni est and of lasting our country, we but that it is cre and an independer tioned by any one riosity and intelle ation, is equally receive from any ture to the stock be framed, even made in single di form the broad, dee the products of be employed to gat and make known i ments to far distan ple that we rejoic gre centennial disco by clergymen or la poor, that they cont which the ecclesias ture days will deriv improving generati

A Book for the S Rev. J. B. Water and New York; G ton; Ives and Den

The first part of igin, design and of second, the "practi bath;" and the third for the Sabbath. much ability, and in labor of love in beh is never unseasonal a grateful reception the present moment and even positive multiplying rapidlytians have already fi feet, and others as force of that strong bears away the mass of perdition. The and his country in the forth from the minis rescue of the Sabbath possess himself of the anding his mind en toward God, and his

in all the ordinance

Lord blameless. Views of the Arch In a Series of letteri L. L. D., F. R. S. tronomy in the Unic 16mo. New York; Ices & Dennet. 11s Nothing more is a iders of the exister this highly popular and then to add our e dency, and happy mind. "An undeve the general reader charge if he read this so he must read it, i heart enlarged towar ments of adoration a colume is high, in pro volumes of the san and illustrated with lading two large the northern and so must of course add m it up. The accomp numerous, full, and we need not. Add om them we will work to the study of a ion of God in his wor We acknowledge w the Hon. Abbett the Secretary of the and navigation of the

ending 30th, Sept, 183 THE AMERICAN BIRLS The contents of this ts Valley-by Prof. E . The primit Lindsley, D. D. Nast life and character of Joward E. Salisbury, N ncient commerce o bert Barnes, Philadelp of Euglish Literature Milford, Conn. 6. The -its origin, nature and

on was read, a sermon preached er, of Berlin, and the Lord's Sup by Rev. Messrs. Cumings and the narrative, it appears the as existed since the last mee igham, where there have been stand propounded; and in No. Their ages vary from 13 to 72 ine are children of moth Maternal Associations. The

OIN COLLEGE

atalogue of this institution is nen who are graduates is have deceased. The h M'Keen, D. D. was elected rs were Rev. Drs. Appleton ir. The present faculty D. D. president, Parker Cleave sor of chemistry, miner Alpheus S. Packard, M. A ad Latin, Thomas C. Upham, noral philosophy and me M. A., professor of matis. Goodwin, M. A., professo

exertions. Mr. Freeman, says, " If there is any place ands or needs more srget surely it is Ashantee, where acrificed by scores, yea by bunwith merely killing, the ctims in the most horrid manthat their prejudices are very king is not unfavorable to th

E "FRIEND OF INDIA." the Native Hospital at Calof January and 31st of Deted to 33,899 Rupees, and the 17,424 Rupees-the income ure 16,475 Rupees. warm and not very pleasant al meeting relative to its dismay be too large, as well as

ianity, we may, by the bler-

rich harvest of immortal souls

eman has visited Coomassi

ntry, where he experience

the monarch. The number of

30,000, and the whole popula-

veral powerful Fantee chiefs, e between Cape Coast Castle

orable to the establishment of

a low calculation, is from

war for so paltry a strip of s millions of acres of unot nes should be at once eras March last for Bembey

The Sanitarium at Darjeeling is open for the

ption of visitors in quest of health, and the leading to it are well prepared; a church is ligent character of the American pulpit. emplated, a hospital is completed, and a bazaar rising up The Himmalaya mountains, the most

aind, "An un devout astronomer is mad;" and he general reader can scarcely escape the same targe if he read this volume with attention (and must read it, if at all) without finding his eart enlarged toward God, and filled with sentials of adoration and praise. The price of the ne is high, in proportion to the use sames of the same size; but it is embellished illustrated with twenty-five beautiful plates, ing two large views of the constellation northern and southern hemispheres. These t of course add much to the expense of getting The accompanying recommendations are erous, full, and discriminating. Repeat them, e need not. Add to them we cannot. Detract on them we will not; but simply commend the tk to the study of all who love the contemplaon of God in his works and word.

We acknowledge with pleasure our obligations Hon. Abbott Lawrence, for the Report of Secretary of the Treasury on "the commerce d navigation of the United States for the year ading 30th, Sept, 1839."

AMERICAN BIBLICAL REPOSITORY. October, ond Series. No. 8. Whole No. 40. The contents of this No. are 1. The Jordan and ts Valley—by Prof. E. Robinson, D. D. New York. primitive state of mankind-by Pres. P. ndsley, D. D. Nashville, Tennessee. 3. The ife and character of John the Evangelist-by Edward E. Salisbury, New Haven, Conn. 4. The ent commerce of Western Asia-by Rev. Alt Barnes, Philadelphia. 5. The characteristics English Literature-by Rev. N. Porter, jr. New Milford, Conn. 6. The philosophy of the Gnostics its origin, nature and influence on Christianity--

ommon interest and happiness of mankind, in so far as that interest depends on the holy and intel-

a valued friend, without assuming any responsibility for the sentiments advanced. The reader will form his own judg-

showing what manner of man he is. These may be learnt, without resorting to newspapers at all.

A much graver objection is this; that neither of the opposing candidates is a religious man; and ought a Christian to vote for one who lives in open neglect of our Saviour's dying command? To avoid this dilemma, some have given their suffrages for a pions friend, personally well known, and fit for the office, but not the candidate of either party, and of course one whom they know will not and cannot be elected. Wherein this differs from not voting at all, it is not easy to perceive; except that it tends to prevent any choice, and thus to prolong and increase the evils of party dissention, already so mischievous. so mischievous.

The error of those who reason thus, consists in

The error of those who reason thus, consists in taking it for granted that it is a Christian's duty always to insist on positive good, and never to choose between two evils. On this principle, if the Christian were on shipboard, the officers dead, and a new captain to be chosen by the crew, he could not vote for the ablest navigator and seaman,though otherwise the least exceptionable of the two candidates for the command, because both were profane, and irreligious men. Surely, an enlightened Christian, in such a case, would consult the general good, and use all lawful means, where the choice must fall on one of the two, to cause it to fall on him who use all lawful means, where the choice must fall on one of the two, to cause it to fall on him who was fittest of the two, to discharge the duty. That this is what we all should expect him to do, is too plain for argument. The only question, then, is, whether we are under such necessity, in electing public rulers. Perhaps the necessity is not so unavoidable, if proper means were seasonably employed; but is it not still as real? We are divided into two great political parties. Our candidates for office are selected by conventions of each party. It is here, if at all, that the Christian must act; by attending the convention, and causing his voice to be heard, and his influence to be felt. If this is not done, there is no other mode, short of voting so as to prevent any choice at all, unless professing not done, there is no other mode, short of voting so as to prevent any choice at all, unless professing Christians should hold conventions together, as a third party, and set up a ticket of their own. I do not now say this would be improper; but it would require a separate discussion. It has some considerations in its favor, and perhaps many more against it. But this not being done, the choice is of necessity, narrowed down to the two candidates selected by the two great political parties; one of whom, it is morally certain, will, sooner or later, be chosen.

reached its destination in S50 hours, or 31 days and 6 hours. So much for steam.

A Cathodic Convent is proposed at Calcutta, to be placed under the care of six ladies from the Urbapility of the power of the will over the other faculties—by the author of an essay on cause and effect, etc. Begine Convent at Cork, Ireland, and under the Acing Vicar Apostolic, of Bengal. These ladies are to instruct the children of the higher classes in all the branches of a liberal education, and to undertake gratuitously the care and instruction of the branches of a liberal education, and to undertake gratuitously the care and instruction of the power of the will over the other faculties—by Review of "Manhan, Oberting the power of the will over the other faculties—by the author of an essay on cause and effect, etc. Service of the woman, and he has not thought of the woman and high the protostant community are kindly invited to aid the establishment, and "encourage the more and instruction of the power of the will over the other faculties—by the author of an essay on cause and effect, etc. Service of "Manhan, Oberting the power of the will over the other faculties—by the author of an essay on cause and effect, etc. Service of "Manhan, Oberting the power of the will over the other faculties—by the author of an essay on cause and effect, etc. Service of "Manhan, Oberting the power of the will over the other faculties—by the author of an essay on cause and effect, etc. Service of "Manhan, Oberting the power of the will over the other faculties—of the two must be the man, and he has not thought of the two must be the man, and he has not thought of the two must be the man, and he has not thought of the two must be the man, and he has not thought of the two must be the man, and he has not thought of the two must be the man, and he has not thought of the two must be the man, and he has not thought of the two must be the man, and he has not thought of the two must be the man, and he has not thought of the two must be the man, and he has rather to the general science, common sense, and good judgment of the physician, than to his con-currence with ourselves, in other points, however favorite and dear to us, whether relating to Church

invorte and dear to us, whether relating to Church or State.

If these are proper rules of action in ordinary matters, it is difficult to see why they are not as justly applicable to the employment of men to fill our public offices. How far this reasoning applies to clergymen, is another question, depending on another set of principles.

From considerations such as are here briefly hinted, I conclude that it is the duty of every Christian man to cast his vote, at every election of public officers, for that one of the two opposing tickets which, all things considered, he believes will cause the least evil, or effect the most good. The personal character of the candidate, may, in some cases, after all, be of much less consequence, than the principles and measures which are to stand or fall, by his election.

"THE KING'S BOOK" IN SWEDEN

The control of the co

where received with enthusiasm. By the goodness of God he has been here for about three weeks, and it would require more time than I can at present command, to give you the interesting particulars. All ranks seemed equally anxious to show respect to a servant of God who, by the Divine blessing, had been enabled to accomplish so much for the good of this land. His reception by the King was, I understand, most gratifying; the cordiality of His Royal Highness the Crown Prince I witnessed, and indeed wherever he went, he was welcomed as a general benefactor. I very much question, whether any private gentleman living possesses a tithe of the influence here, which Mr. Baird has acquired. I accompanied him on a journey northwards, and attended many large meetings of the friends of religion and temperance, and wherever we went, we found the name of Baird known and loved, especially by the truly pious. Thanksgivings were addressed to him on many occasions, and by all classes, but what seems most deeply to affect him was the circumstance of two peasants, one at Hudiksvall, the other at Soderala, coming forward to express the gratitude of their own class, for the benefits resulting especially to them from the distribution of "Baird's book."

On returning to Stockholm, Mr. Baird had an opportunity of addressing the house of fermers new

chts restning to took."

On returning to Stockholm, Mr. Baird had an opportunity of addressing the house of farmers now assembled at the Diet; all were present and listened with deep attention, and at the close the speaker of the House addressed Mr. B. in the most interesting manner, sending a warm salutation to the er of the House addressed Mr. B. in the most inter-esting manner, sending a warm salutation to the agriculturalists of America, and a grateful expres-sion of thanks to such of them as had nided Mr. B. in his several visits to Sweden. I will only add that a strong desire being expressed by many friends, that Mr. B. would allow his likeness to be taken, our good brother consented after much difficulty, orly on condition, that the expected profits might aid a good object.

next spring for the same locality. A great portion of those who sailed in the North America are members of the Total Abstinence Society, and are from Leicestershire and Herefordshire.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

E. U. C. L. E. S. I. A. S. T. I. C. A. L.
Ordained, at Sutton, on Tuesday the 20th inst.,
Rev. Jons W. Pierce, as an Evangelist, with the
expectation and intention, of laboring as a Missionary in our new settlements, under the direction and
patronage of the Home Missionary Society. Introductory Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Pratt, of Auburn;
Sermon, by Rev. Mr. Bardwell, of Oxford; Ordaining Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Tracy, of Sutton; Charge,
by Rev. Mr. Holman, of Douglas; Right Hand of
Fellowship, by Rev. Mr. Beach, of Milbury; Concluding Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Boardman, of East
Douglas.—Com.

The Congregational Measinghouse S.

retiowsing, by Rev. Mr. Beach, of Milbury; Concluding Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Boardman, of East Douglas.—Com.

The Congregational Meetinghouse in Stoneham, Ms. was dedicated to the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, Oct. 22d. Invocation and Reading of the Scriptures, by Rev. Mr. Stevens, for many years minister of Stoneham; Introductory Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Pickett, of Reading; Sermon by Rev. Mr. Cleaveland, who has for several months past supplied the Church in Stoneham; Dedicatory Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Emerson, of South Reading; Concluding Prayer by Rev. Mr. Bennett, of Woburn.

The former meeting-house of that place was consumed by fire on the first day of January last. The Society soon after, with a unanimity and spirit worthy of much praise contracted for another house of worship, and have now had the satisfaction of seeing it completed in a style both convenient and elegant. It stands near the centre, and adds greatly to the beauty of that flourishing village. The excellent sermon preached at its dedication, was from Hag. 2-9, and will doubtless be published for the benefit of the Society.—Comm.

DAY OF PENTECOST.—Yesterday being the day of Pentecost, the several Jewish congregations of the city bold worship in their Synagogues, and generally, the members refrained from doing any kind of siness. They commenced their worship on the vening previous, many of them continuing their levotions the whole night.—Pennsylvanian.

We understand that Rev. Mr. Rich, who has re cently preached at several churches in this city, has accepted the call of one of the churches in Washington city, and is soon to be ordained there.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Slaves Captured .- A late number of the London Stares Captared.—A late number of the London Journal of Commerce contains an interesting return made from the British Foreign Office to an order of the House of Commons, of the slave vessels brought before the several courts of mixed commission for adjudication since the 1st Jan. 1839 to the 9th March, 1840, the latest date to which it could be prepared. The total number of vessels so reported is 77, of which 43 were found sailing under Portuguese colors, 3 under the Spanish flag, 5 under the flag of the United States, and the flags of 26 are not reported. From 26 of these vessels, 5,541 slaves were taken—none were found on board the residue.

Sale of the Amistad .- This vessel and cargo which was appraised when the goods were first landed, \$6000, has been sold, and the gross receipts can within four or five hundred dollars of that sum.

Pennsylvania Legislature.—The Philadelphia pa-pers say it is ascertained that the Senate will con-ist of 20 Whigs, and 13 Van Buren men. In the House of Representatives, it is now said that only one Whig and two Van Buren men are chosen from Bucks county, which reduces the parties in from Bucks county, which reduces the parties in the House to 50 Whigs, 49 Van Buren men, and one anti-Sub-Treasury Van Buren men.

Maine Election.—The Governor and Council of Maine have counted and declared the vote for members of Congress, given at the time of the late Governor's election. The whole number of Whig votes given in this State, including 30 scattering, was 45,347; the whole number of Van Buren votes, including Lowell and Wheeler, in the Washington District, Hamblin and Ingalls, in the Penobscot District, Littlefield and Paris, in the Oxford District, Littlefield and Paris, in the Oxford District, the State of trict, together with 198 scattering, is 45,110, ing a Whig majority of 237; and a net Whig of 6,734 votes, compared with the election of

GEORGIA .- I uil returns from the State have been coencil.—Full returns from the Starc have been received, which makes the entire Whig majority in the State, 4,020. The Senate stands, Harrison, 48, Adm. 44; one vacancy. The House stands, Whig HS, Adm. 88; vacaacy two. Majority on joint ballot 34.

At the recent election in Cincinnati, all the ba

An Exchange.—Another, and we hope a final and successful attempt, is now making to erect a suitable edifice to be used as an Exchange, on the vacant lot on the south side of State street. We learn from a circular which has been received, that a plan has been digested for this purpose, under the direction of Mr. Rogers, the well known architect; that the estate may be hought for \$150,000; and that the necessary buildings, for an Exchange, Insurance offices, Banking rooms, and Eating and Lodging house, can be erected for a sum not exceeding \$160,000. The lowest estimates of rent from the estate is nearly eight per cent, without estimating any income from the room to be appropriated for the Exchange. The stock is divided into 600 shares of \$500 each—and only 130 shares are now required to be taken up, to insure the erection 500 shares of \$500 each—and only 130 shares are now required to be taken up, to insure the erection of an Exchange, which will be an ornament to the city, and give great facilities to the mercantile com-munity. That this balance of stock will be prompt-ly subscribed for, there can be no doubt.—Journal.

King's Chapel Burying Ground.—This cemetery, which is now exposed to the public view, by the improvements in its vicinity, is the most ancient in the city. It belonged originally to the lot of Mr. Isaac Johnson, the husband of the far-famed Lady Arabella, one of the daughters of the Earl of Lin-coln. Mr. Johnson died about a year after the first settlement of the town, and was buried in the first settlement of the town, and was buried in the King's Chapel Burn settlement of the town, and was buried in one cor-ner of his lot, which included the space between School, Washington, Court and Tremont streets. Out of respect for his memory, the inhabitants had the bodies of their friends deposited near his resting place, and hence the beginning of the Chapel burying ground.

BANGOR .- The Bangor Whig gives the following as the census of the population of that city just completed. White males, 4178; females, 4332; colored males, 56; females, 45;—total 8611. The census of 1830 was 2868; 1835, 7497; and 1837, 8554.

"some folks says there is no good grows out of political nominations—but we can assure them they mistaken. One of our citizens, recently no nated for an office, was seen at church last Sunday he was never seen there before."

New College.—The new Methodist Conference, of Providence, R. I. have determined to locate a col-lege within their bounds, and the village of East Greenwich has been chosen as the site for the in-

stitution.

Melancholy Coincidence.—The New York Sunsays that Mr. Peter Briggs of N. Y. who died on Monday, had a brother residing in Westehester county. A messenger was despatched to inform that brother of his death, and of the intention of the friends to carry the body for burial to Westchester county. That messenger on his way passed another, who was coming from Westchester, to bring the news of the death of the other brother who had died in that place. Both messengers reached their destination at nearly the same time, and both brothers were consigned to the tomb in Westchester together. Each had died in ignorance of the illness of the other.

Damage by Lightning.—During the thunder snow-storm on Monday morning, a barn at Stoughton, improved by Lemuel Monk, and owned by Constant Southworth of this city, was struck by lightning and consumed. About lifteen tons of hay—one cow—and several farming utensils were burnt; and had it not been for the prompt manner in which the neighbors and engine men assembled, Mr. Monk's hone, would also have been destroyed. in which the neighbors and engine men assembled, Mr. Monk's house would also bave been destroyed.

Fatal Kick.—John B. aged 13 years, son of David Harrison, carter of 3d avenue, N. Y. was killed on

Fatal Rencontre.—The Natchez papers of the 9th inst. contains an account of a fatal rencontre in Mis-sissippi. Some time ago, Mr. Richard Hagan, of New Orleans, was wounded in the cheek by Mr. Lyle, formerly Mayor of Natchez. Mr. Hagan Lyle, formerly Mayor of Natchez. Mr. Hagan went up to his plantation a few days ago, the possession of which had been accorded to him by the decree of the Court. Shortly after his arrival, Mr. Lyle, accompanied by his overseer, and several other persons, all armed, as is reported, went to meet Mr. H. on his plantation, where he was fired at by Mr. Lyle, but without effect. Mr. Hagan returned the fire with a double barrelled gun, killing him on the spot; and whilst the overseer was in the act of making his escape, Mr. H. fired at him, and wounded him in the thigh. Hr. H. gave himself up to the authorities for trial.

• Murder and Suicide.—The Hartford Courant contains an account of a horrible murder, followed by suicide, committed in Wallingford, Conn. on Tuesday morning, the 29th inst. It appears that Mrs. Harriet Jane Allen left her husband about two years ago, since which time she has lived chiefly with one David Hopkins Hotehkiss, at his house. The day previous to the murder, she had been to New Haven with Hotehkiss to obtain a divorce. The bill had been granted, and they returned home. It was agreed that when she should obtain a bill they would be married. On the following morning they talked the matter over, but the was unwilling to be married, and she told him that unless he would be married on the following Sabbath evening, she would leave the house the next morning with her mother. Early the next morning he went to her bed and asked her to get up. He then left the room, and soon afterwards returned with an axe, with which, by repeated blows, he ended her hife. He then thrust a large pocket knife into the side of his neck, severing the carotid artery, then threw himself on the bed, where the body of Mrs. Allen was lying, and soon expired.

Murder.—A deliberate and most wilful murder . Murder and Suicide .- The Hartford Courant co

was lying, and soon expired.

Murder.—A deliberate and most wilful murder was perpetrated at Buffalo on the 19th instant. About half past 5 o'clock the report of a pistol was heard in the vicinity of the Court House, and immediately thereafter the body of a colored man, named Tilman Massy, was discovered lying near the curb stone fronting the new church on Washington street. He had been shot directly through the brain. The body was brought to the Court House, and steps immediately taken to discover the perpetrator. From what has since transpired, there remains no doubt but that the offender is known. A black, named Lewis Davis, who has entertained inimical feelings towards the deceased, is missing under very suspicious circumstances. Officers are under very suspicious circumstances Officers ar offer him in all directions.

Canght.-The negro Davis has been caught Schlosser, and is now in prison at Buffalo. The murder was the result of an ancient quarrel between the negroes, which grew out of an amour between Davis and Massy's wife, two years ago.

NOTICES.

The Saffolk South Association will meet at the lev. Joseph S. Clark, Cedar Street, Roxbury, o lov. 3d, 9 o'clock A. M.

The Warcester Central Association will meet at Rev. rer's, in Berlin, Nov. 3d, at 10 o'clock A. M. Gro. Shrewsbury, Oct. 17, 1840.

The Taunton Association will hold its next miley. Mr. Raymond's Meeting house, in Bridgew

The Religious Charitable Society of Middlesex North and V ERRATA .- In the last Recorder, in the notice of Mrs. Robi

A CARD, Mas. S. P. Aikes, would express her

MARRIAGES

On Traceday evening, by Rev. Mr. Aiken, Mr. M. H. Barnard, io. Jiss Lardone Steele Hill.

In South Boston, Mr. James Brewer, to Miss Rachel P.
daughter of Mr. Saumel Jenkins.

In Clarlestown, Mr. Saumel J. Needham, of Boston, to Miss
Mary Bunton, of Belmond, Ms.
H. Brighton, Mr. Nathan Stratton, to Miss Harriet Champin Brighton, Mr. Nathan Stratton, to Miss Elizabeth 8.
daughter of the late Thaddens Ballwin, of Brighton 6.
daughter of the late Thaddens Ballwin, of Brighton 6.
H. Soudi Hingham, by the Rev. Mr. Maynard, Mr. Pyan
Cusching, Jr. to Miss Harriet Maria Perkins.
In Fempleton, Oct. Li, by Rev. Lewis Sabin, Mr. Jonas
Phelps, to Miss Abigail N. Gray, both of Templeton.

of the Mass, General Hospital, Mr. Joseph Reed of Brownington, Vt.—On Monday evening, to the late Mr. Leach Harris, 70—Mr. Win, Joy, Mrs. Horbital, 28, op. Mrs. Horbital, 28, Brown, 28, 1997, In this city, at the M Ward, formerly of Bi Mrs. Mary, relict of the

In South Boston, Mrs. Henricuta, wife of Capt. J. S. Nicker-on, formerly of Brew-ster, Mass. 31.

In Nantucket, Capt. Calvin Bunker, 69.
In East Abington, Deacon Epiraim Stetson, in the 97th eart of his age—the oldest inhabitant of the town. "Blessed ear of his age—the oldest manufam of the rown.

Include:

Also, very suddenly, Jr. Caleb Chard, 76.

In Brummondtown, Va. Mr. Jared W. Nash, formerly of

In Drummondtown, Va. Mr. Jared W. Nash, formerly of Abington, Mass. 39. In Barry, Pike County, Ill. Col. Charles Peabody, 54, for-merly of Boxford, Ms. In Canton, on board ship Wm. Gray, Wm. Henry, son of Japt Purchase Jewett, of Gloucester, 16. Henry R. Williams, merchant tailor, of this circ

BRIGHTON MARKET .- MONDAY, Oct. 26, 1840 At market 3300 Beef Cattle, 775 Stores, 8500 Sheep, and 875

Swine. Parexs—Beef Cattle—First quality at 5 59 a 5 75; second quality 85 a 5 25; third quality 3 75 a 4 75.

Barretling Cattle—Niess 85, No. 1 § 1.

Sacra—Vearlings 85 a 9; two year old 812 a 18; three year old 821 a 27.

Skep—Lots old for 1 25, 1 23, 1 42, 1 (2, 1 75, 1 92, 82, & 2 50. Seine—Sales quick at a small advance. Lots to peddle at 3 1-4 a 3 1 2 for Sows, and 4 1-4 a 4 1 2c for Barrows. At retail from 4 to 5 1-2.

AMERICAN QUARTERLY REGISTER .- The Second AMERICAN QU'ARTERLY REGISTER.—The Second Number of this valuable historical and statistical work has just made its appearance. Its contents are as follows:

Memoir of the Rev. Nathan Strong, D. D., Complete List of the Congregational Ministers; Pactors of Churches, in the State of Maine; Notes—York County, Mc; Notes—Cumberland Conarty, Mc; Latherans; History of Newspagis published in New Hampshire; Brief View of the Bapist Inferest in early of the United States; History of English Dissenting Academies; Notices of New Publications; Order of the Confess of Congruing States, Packet of the Congruing Connections of Con

AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION. POSITORY—NO. 5, CORNHILL, BOSTON. WM. B. TAPPAN, Agent.

ANTI-BACCHUS.

A N Essay on the Evils connected with the use of Intoxica-ling Brinks. In this work the character of the wines of Scripture is settled in accordance with the inductions of science and the facts of history. By the Rev. B. Parsons, of the consequence of the property of the consequence of the conseq

A BOOK for the state, and obligation of the Sabbath; 2, Practical improvement of the Sabbath, 3. Devotional Exercises for the Sabbath, By J. B. Waterbury, Author of "Advice to a Young Christian," and "Happy Christian," "The Sabbath was made for man," Justice wiced and for sale by WHIPPLE & DAMRELL, NO 9 Corneived and for sale by WHIPPLE & DAMRELL, NO 9 Corneived and for sale by WHIPPLE & DAMRELL, NO 9 Corneived and for sale by WHIPPLE & DAMRELL, NO 9 Corneived and for sale by WHIPPLE & DAMRELL, NO 9 Corneived and for sale by WHIPPLE & DAMRELL, NO 9 Corneived and for sale by WHIPPLE & DAMRELL, NO 9 Corneived and for sale by WHIPPLE & DAMRELL, NO 9 Corneived and for sale by WHIPPLE & DAMRELL, NO 9 Corneived and for sale by WHIPPLE & DAMRELL, NO 9 Corneived and for sale by WHIPPLE & DAMRELL, NO 9 Corneived and for sale by WHIPPLE & DAMRELL, NO 9 Corneived and for sale by WHIPPLE & DAMRELL, NO 9 CORNEIVED AND SALE AND SA

OR, A Voyage around the World, in the Unit ate Columbia, attended by her Consort, it John Adams; and hearing the broad pennant of C. Read, by Fitz W. Taylor, Chaplain to the S sale at CROCKER & BREWSTER'S, 47 Was

Memoir of Mrs. Elizabeth B. Dwight, I NCLUDING an Account of the Plague of 1837, by Rev. H. G. O. Dwight, Missionary to Constantinople, with a Sketch of the Lafe of Mrs. Juddin Grant, Missionary to Persia, For sale at CROCKER & BREWSTER'S, 47 Washington Street.

A NEW article, for \$3 per ream. Also, fine quality ruled and unruled blue and white, from \$3 to \$65, ruled robes cap paper, fine quality, \$3 and upwards; superior verting and letter papers, three cases just received. For sale by IVES & DENNET, Stationers, 114, Washington street.

O^N the Gospels, Acts, Romans, Cornthians, Galatians and Isaiah, 3 vols.

HENRY's Exposition of the Old and New Testaments, with practical remarks and observations, by Matthew Henry, 6 ropered as two volumes; cdited by Rev., George Burder and Rev. Joseph Hughes, with a life of the author. For sale by IVES & DENNET, 114, Washingfith street.

Bishop McIlvaine on Justification.

AAC N. WHITING, Bookseller and Publisher, Columbus, Ohio, has published.

"TOWNSEND'S RIBLE."

COPIES of this work in substantial calf, sheep and cloth binding may be had of J. G. ROGERS, at the Boston Type and Sterostype Foundry, Mimot's Building, Spring Lane. This book has the ingless free ome metaltons from the clergy of all denomination. One distinguished authority says—"R should be the universal stated Bible."

The above work stated Bible."

The above work stated Bible. One of Messrs, Perriss & Marvis, and many other Booksellers. epistm. Oct. 16.

MR. Dana's New and Popular Work, Two Years Before the Mast, or Life at Sca. New supply. Received, for sale, by IVES & DENNET, 114 Washington st. O. 30.

VIEWS OF the Architecture of the Heavens, in a Seriea of Letters to a Lady; by J. P. Nichol, Ll., D., F. R. S. E., Profes-sor of Practical Astronomy in the University of Glasgow. For sale at CROCKER & BREWSTER'S, 47 Washington st. 30.

Hemans's Poetical Works .- 7 Vols. The Works of Mrs. Hemans, with a Memoir by her Sister, and an Essay on her Genius, by Mrs. Siguiney, in 7 vols, Elmo; The Christian Year, Thoughts in Verse for the Sundays and Holidays and Sistematical States and edition. For sale at CROCKER & BREWSTERS, 47 Washington street.

A N addition to The Hints on Good Manners, contained in The Well Bred Boy. Also, The Lady's Annual Register, and Housewife's Almanac, for 1841. Just received and for sale by WHIPPLE & DAM RELL, No. 9 Corubill.

YOUTH'S COMPANION.

Published Werkly, at the Office of the Roston Recorder. Price,
One Dollar in advance.

CONTENTS OF NEXT WEEK'S NUMBER.

AV, (With a Picture.) Requests and Demands. Mariann, or the French Flower Girl.—No. I. The Canary
Bird, or the Disadvantage of not Speaking the Truth. The
Selfish School Rey. Too Latt. Truly of Such is the King
doun of Heaven. Sagacity of a Dog. Witnesses to the 8a
viour. Proper Spirit in Correcting Children. A Sensible Lat
le Boy. Adam and Eve in Eden Lived. A Contrast. 630.

Extract of a Letter to the Editor, dard Nantucket, Oct. 7,
1840.—" Dear Sir.,—I have experienced much pleasure in read
ing the very useful and halply interesting Varible, Concrete

From the DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

From the DESCRIPTIVE CATALOG of the Mays. S. S. Society, 13, Cornkill.

of the Mays. S. S. Society, 13, Cornkill.

THE Dawn of Divine Light upon Popish Darkness.
38 cents. This is an account of the rise find prog the Reformation in Germany, in the sixteenth century; designed as the twelfth volume of the Sabbath School Clistory. It is in the form of familiar dialogue between a er and her children; but some of them are represented a er older than ordinary Sabbath School Children; and the is therefore intended not only for Sabbath Schools, b for family libraries. The reader will find, in this by the sabbath of the life of that extraordinar nearly all the particulars of the life of that extraordinar

CLOAK GOODS.

pines, §1,25 and 1,50, which is 20 pr ct. under the usual proce. Cambleteens at 2-6 pr yd. 5ftk and Wood do at 3.9 and 75c. 6-4 at 81,25.

Alpacca Cloths, good quality. Clotak Patterns, a new article. A few printed Neupolitan Cloths. Also, an entire Stock of Eliks, many of which are suitable for Cloaks. One case in er Eliks, as superior article. Broad Cloths, all shades—thin do for blos, a superior article. Broad Cloths, all shades—thin do for one of the clother than the clother of the clother of the clother of the clother has been careful to avoid any mistake as to the articles inserted, and their prices, as he despoese using any deception, in order to draw persons from a distance, only to disappoint them.

Noc. 30. T. P. SMITH, Codman's Black, corner West street. Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Flannels.

A LL kinds of House Permishing Goods, such as Linens,

A Table Cloths, Blankets, Quilte, Comforters, &c., cottons only excepted, can be purchased at the corner of West Street, as cheap as at any place in Boston. Also, French Prants, from 25 cits to 50. I Case super dark colors, at 25 cits, real French. Also, Mosslin de Lams, Challies, &c., together with a variety of Velvets. I Case Super 4-8 line Bik Velvets, for Shawls, a good article, as low as 84,00. T. P. SMITH, Oct. 30.

Carner of West street, under Amory Hall.

CAST IRON PUMPS. NOR SALE, at No. 2, Battery March Street, Fulton Pumps, on a new principle, and much approved. Price \$6,50 each. Also, for Cisterns, the Franklin Pumps, at \$4,00 each, 6w. Oct. 30.

ONE PRICE

OR Goods, is the most conversient way of doing business, and the most satisfactory to all parties. The Subscribers, at No. 28 Washington Street, are prepared to farmish Wooden Goods, particularly Coorns as No Cassificates, at unusually low prices. They have just received another supply of those superior Black Coorns. Also, Fifty pieces more stout mixt Cassimeres, for Boy's Clothing. Families wishing to furnish themselves with Winter Goods at little cost, can here be supplied. Constantly on hand, a full supply of Dokestic Covross, at prices Lower than at any other Store. Cot. 30.

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2m.

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ASHMERE Gost-Lyax-Fitch-Jenette-Squirrel, ney and Swan-down tromings of all shades qualities. Also, the same matter MTFPS of all and prices. Furs manufactured, or repaired, at short m and by the best workman. You are respectfully invite call.

WM. M. SHUTE, dyou, 173 Washington street, nearly opposite Old South Ch. 3wis.

POETRY.

THE VALUE OF A MOMENT.

At every motion of our breath, Life trembles on the brink of death! A taper's flame that upward turns, While downward to the dust it burns A moment ushered us to birth, Hears of the commonwealth of earth; Moment by moment, years are past, And one, ere long, will be our last. Twixt that, long fled, which gave us light. And that which soon shall end in night, There is a point no eye can see, Yet on it hangs eternity.

This is that moment—who shall tell Whether it leads to Heaven or Hell? This is that moment,—as we choose, The immortal soul we save or lose. Time past, and time to come, are notsent is our only lot : O God, henceforth our hearts incline To seek no other love than thine! MONTGOMERY.

BIOGRAPHY.

For the Boston Recorder. NATHAN S. BENHAM.

Mr. Willis—Dear Sir,—As I was about leaving a letter at the Mission-house for one of the Missionaries to Siam, (the Rev. Mr. Benham) I Missionaries to Siam, (the Rev. Mr. Benham) I was informed, that the intelligence of his death had just arrived—that he was drowned on the 6th of April, while returning by boat from a monthly concert which he had just been to attend. As the mournful tidings fell upon my ear, I felt that a leader had fallen—that one from whom the Church and the heathen world had much to expect, had censed from the conflict before he had time to make a single attack upon the thrones of

time to make a single attack upon the thrones of darkness there set up, and made strong by the accumulated power of ages.

He has gone; and, as a classmate and friend, I owe a tribute to his memory, and can pay it only by commending his virtues, to the notice and imitation of the living. With the narrative or biography that others may hereafter give, in yours or some other publication, the little which I have to say need not interfere. I appear not as his biographer, but as his friend. I hope that the scenes of his short life will be sketched with a master's hand, and justice be done to qualities which he possessed, and which are seldom seen in this slothful and stupid world. And I trust it will be so, for I am sure that the germs of greatness in a mind like his will not pass unnoticed by those whose object it is to kindle in the breasts of all a true and burning zeal for the salvation of benighted partions. all a true and burning zeal for the salvation of

nighted nations.
t seems dark and mysterious to us, why he, after having been preserved from the dangers of an almost boundless sea, should so soon find a wa-tery grave in that far distant land. But in the Providence of God it was so, and what is un-searchable to us is clear to him. From the sultry climes to which he had gone, many fears for his welfare had doubtless arisen, yet none I pre-sume ever wove for him in their imagination, a

winding sheet of waters.

The news of his death must have opened each fountain of grief in the heart of her whom he left behind—in the bosom of his disconsolate widow—she who was so late from the very Jordan and Paradise of New England, but who by this sudden bereavement is left alone, thousands of miles from her native land, in the midst of heathen su-perstition and darkness. And the news could be scarcely less affecting to those in America, who scarcely less affecting to those in America, who but the day before the news arrived, had sent in their letters to be wafted on by the swift ships to his distant abode—letters no doubt filled up with expressions of fond affection and many prayers for his welfare. Their tidings will never reach him, their sympathy he does not need. He has gone, but he has left behind him an example by which we may profit.

which we may profit.

He was possessed of talents of no ordinary Which we may pront.

He was possessed of talents of no ordinary cast, and all were dedicated to God. The tablet of his memory was pliable as wax to receive the impression made upon it, and as enduring as marble to retain them. Aided by such a memory, he overcame the difficulties of both ancient and modern languages with a facility I never knew surpassed. The rapidity with which he came to The rapidity with which he came to conclusions, and the amount of intellectual labor which he performed, would seem incredible to any who have not watched the progress of his mind, and heard his answers to difficult questions long before others could apprehend their meaning long before others could apprehend their meaning or ascertain to what point the inquirer referred. But his great capacity did not lead him to repose and idleness. No; he pressed onward, unsatisfied with present attainments in science and knowledge, till he could discuss with ease almost any question that pertains to church or state, American or the world. He was at home on almost any subject that has agitated the American. most any subject that has agitated the American Second filters and the filters and the second filters and the should perfect many time of all the second filters and the should perfect many time of all the second filters and the should perfect many time of all the second filters and the should perfect many time of all the second filters and the should perfect many time of all the second filters and the should perfect many time of all the second filters and the should perfect many time of all the second filters and the should perfect many time of all the second filters and the second filters an

most difficult of all languages, could be fully mastered by an American.

But he has ceased from his toil and gone to rest. At the remembrance of his kindness, affection will shed a tear, while each friend to missions and to Christ will weep that he has fallen so soon. But those who mourn his loss may be sustained with the thought, that he died at his post—he had increase upon the thought. just been up to the place where prayer is offered for a ruined world—he forgot not to pray for the welfare of his race—from contemplating the woes of degraded nations he went up to behold the ineffable glory of Jehovah as it is shadowed forth in the person of Jesus. He values more highly than ever before that cause which lay so near his heart, and for the promotion of which he left his home and native land. Of him we may say As some bright star in evening's earliest hour,

As some ungut star in evening's carriest nour,
Soars in its orbit to a higher sphere:
So from a world where blackening tempests lower
Our brother fled to skies forever clear.
His parting moments doubtlessly were filled
With thoughts of those who would his loss deplore; But murmuring feelings all, we trust, were stilled By hopes of meeting on a heavenly shore. His work was done. Though early in the day Called from his labors to his last account Death filled his bosom with no dire dismay, He saw before him Zion's holy mount. Weep not for him, but weep for climes remote, Whose death-like shore bire in the state of the st se death-like sleep his voice shall never break Against their crimes he'll raise no warning note, Nor from their slumber China's sons awake. No, he has vanished from this darkened world No, he has vanished from this darkened world into the sunlight of a purer sky,
Where ensigns wave, and banners are unfurled—
Tokens of triumph and of victory.
Weep not for him, but for his lonely friend
The partner of his joys while here below;
In her behalf let fervent prayers ascend
To Him who can all grace and joy bestow.

Weep not for him, he's joined the ransomed choir With happy millions round his Father's throne: There countless altars glow with ceaseless fire And God the Eternal makes his glories known. He stands a watchman now on other walls, Glancing his eye o'er realms and worlds afar; Now with the Archangels at Christ's feet he falls, Now shines in lustre like a radiant star.

MISCELLANY

This is the shortest verse in the Bible. But it relates a wonderful fact; one that fills the heart with melancholy joy—sorrowful gladness; sorrow that such an one as Jesus should find cause to weep; and joy, that he whom we love as our Saviour, was a man of like passions with

was infinitely biessed. His illimitable mind conceived no bliss superior to that which filled his heart with a boundless ocean of joy. But this blessed Prince, of whose dominion there was no end; whose joy knew no limit or increase; this Jesus, who lay in his Father's bosom and rejoiced before him his chief delight; stands by the grave-side in a little obscure country village, in a miserable, sinful, blighted, will-derness world, and present Aud the standard of the standard derness world, and weeps! And the sun does not hide its head. The earth does not tremble. The stars do not fall from their spheres. Man is not amazed, while the God-man Christ Jesus stands by the sepulchre of a worm of the dust, and tears of sympathy and sadness, heartfelt, sincere, warm, gushing tears, heavenly, holy, precious tears, flow freely.

Perhaps the weakness of burnan nature has

as he loved that little family in Bethany. When-ever I read the passage that saith "the Son of ever 1 read the passage that saith "the Son of Man had not where to lay his head," I think of Bethany, and the house of Mary that sheltered the houseless wanderer, and made for him the only home that the king of heaven had on earth! What a privilege to entertain the Lord of glory.

WHAT IS IT TO PREACH CHRIST?

WHAT IS IT TO PREACH CHRIST?

What is it so to preach, that it may justly be said, in the sense of the apostle, that "ce preach Christ crucifed?"

There are many ways of approaching this excellence without reaching it, and thus of failing in the fruits of an evangelical ministry without perceiving the cause. Some of these approximations I will endeavor to describe.

It is possible to preach a great deal of important truth having an essential relation to the gospel—truth unmingled with any erroneous statement or principle. One's discourses may be very solemn and impressive, kinding strong emotions and exciting deep apprehensions in intelligent congregations; and because the people are affected, it may be supposed that the preacher is faithful. Because the former perceive nothing positively wrong, and hear and feel much that is decidedly good, they not unfrequently regard it as unquestionable evidence of the guests was exhausted by a visionary youth named Fulton, who engrossed the possible of preach as may be destitute of some or all of the preacher is faithful. Because the former perceive nothing positively wrong, and hear and feel much that is decidedly good, they not unfrequently regard it as unquestionable evidence of the guests was exhausted by a visionary youth named Fulton, who engrossed the proper of the instruction to which hey listen. And yet, without any strained supposed to preach a great deal of important truth having an essential relation to the gospel character of the instruction to which they listen. And yet, without any strained supposed that the preacher is faithful. Because of feel much that is decidedly good, they not unfrequently regard it as unquestionable evidence of the guests was exhausted by a visionary youth named Fulton, who engrossed the object of Missionary and preachers and preachers and preached the approached the feel much that is decidedly good, they not unfrequently regard it as unquestionable evidence of the guests was exhausted by a visionary to preach a great deal of importan states that less than forty years since he dined with Chancellor Livingston at Paris. The parisment of the guests was exhausted by a vision ary youth named Fullon, who engrossed the conversation by an argument to prove that if he conversation by an argument to prove that if he conversation them, may almost entirely conceal them under the cumbersome frame-work in which they are set; and though it speak often of Christ, and pathetically describe his agony and death, may be so meagre and confused, so general and feeble as to all those vital doctrines which lead to him and spring from him pend on him, which he was a sunquestionable evidence of the guests was exhausted by a visionary youth named Fullon, who engrossed the conversation by an argument to prove that if he conversation by an argum of Christ, and pathetically describe his agony and death, may be so meagre and confused, so general and feeble as to all those vital doctrines which lead to him and spring from him and depend on him, which lay the foundation of and bind together the whole structure of Christian faith, as to be wholly unworthy the name of the preaching of Christ. Suppose that the minister select such subjects as the uncertainty of life, the trial of death, the terrors of judgment, the everlasting retribution of the ungodly. Let him depict the vanity of the world, the excellence of religion, the bliss of heaven. Give him the perreligion, the bliss of heaven. Give him the per-secution of Christ, and the various scenes in the tragedy of the crucifixion. Here are subjects on which a lively and intelligent imagination, with-out any spirituality of mind or acquaintance with the operations of grace on the heart, may be strong and impressive; and yet, how many positions and impressive; and yet, how many imagine that to preach these forcibly is to preach gospel? How often is preaching about Christ confounded with preaching Christ—preaching from the imagination, with preaching from the heart! The minister may thus deceive himself, and the great majority of his people may be thus deceived; while some obscure, unlettered disciple, whose draughts of truth have been taken undiluted from the walk of substitute will be undiluted from the wells of salvation, will be sensible of some painful deficiency; and the anxious inquirer thirsting for the gospel, will listen and wait in vain to be taught what he must do to be saved. Let us remember the wide difference between being able to preach forcibly the importance of religion on the one hand; and on the other to show clearly in what as our Saviour, was a man of like passions with ourselves.

But it is wonderful! He was the Lord of glory. He was on a throne, high and lifted up. He dwelt in light that no man could approach, and rejoiced continually in the praise of angels and arch-angels, cherubim and seraphin! He was infinitely biessed. His illimitable mind conceived no bliss superior to that which filled his heart with a boundless ocean of joy. But than mere intelligence and seriousness to preach than mere intelligence and seriousness to preach well, with truth and clearness and fulness, upon such a text as, "If any man be in Christ, he is a new creature," Sc.—Bishop Mellvaine's Charge to the Clergy of Ohio.

THE BLACKBIRD'S SONG.

It is not in the wild valley flanked with birch slopes, and stretching far away among the craggy hills, that the music of the blackbird floats upon the evening breeze. There you may listen de-lighted to the gentle song of the mayis; but sincere, warm, gushing tears, heavenly, holy precious tears, flow freely.

Perhaps the weakness of human nature has led me to magnify the interest of that scene. But I scarcely ever read it without mingling tears with him who felt for others' wees. I love to cherish the memory of that tender season. I love to tell the story of Jesus and Lazarus, of Martha and Mary. Perhaps some will be willing to bear with me, while I run over it again.

Now Jesus loved Martha and her sister and Lazarus. Oh that he loved me and my house as he loved that hithe family in Bethany. Whenever I read the passage that saith "the Son of Man had age." strain, varying it so that, although you can oc-casionally trace a repetition *! note, the staves are never precisely the same. You may sit an hour or longer, and yet the song will be contin-ued; and in the neighboring gardens many ri-val songsters will sometimes raise their voice at once, or delight you with alternate strains. And now, what is the purpose of all this melody? We can only conjecture that it is the expression most any subject that has agitated the American church, or American people. And his zeal was as great as his knowledge, and if any thing still greater. The stronger the opposition to any benevolent enterprise, the more ready was he to estable them. He loved them all. Lazarus was like a provide them. He loved them all. Lazarus was like a propuse it, and the more fearless to defend it. He loved them all. Lazarus was like a propuse it, and the more fearless to defend it. He loved them all. Lazarus was like a brother to him: and while Mary washed his security, and aware of the perfect happiness which the creature is enjoying, when untouched by care, conscious of security, and aware of the presence of his mate, he instinctively pours forth his soul in joy, and gratitude and love. He does not sing to annus been a lovely and a loving group. But while Jesus was absent for a little season, Lazarus sickened and died. The sisters must have been a lovely and a loving group. But while Jesus was absent for a little season, Lazarus sickened and died. The sisters must have thought much of Jesus in those hours of anguish. And when they heard that he was coming, Martha hadd when they heard that he was coming Martha had loving group. But while Jesus was absent for a little season, Lazarus sickened and died. The sisters must have been a lovely and a loving group. But while Jesus was absent hore is most yet mated; nor dashionable life; and sometimes raise their voice at only and some, or delight you with alternate strains. And note, or delight you wit

perceived his talents, appreciated his worth, and expected much from his labors.

I had hoped that after a lapse of years he would have been able to make some profitable suggestion as to the best method of studying the eastern languages, and whether the Chinese, that most difficult of all languages, could be fully mastered by an American.

The Publications of the Am. S. S. Union American be active to those who drink of the cup that he drinks, and how often is it true, that the more sorrow, the more of this comfort the weeper hath. The broken heart is the mellow soil where the fruit of pietone as to the best method of studying the eastern languages, and whether the Chinese, that most difficult of all languages, could be fully mastered by an American.

But to those who drink of the cup that he drinks, and how often is it true, that the more sorrow, the more of this comfort the weeper hath. The broken beart is the mellow soil where the fruit of pietone and false to its office where He is concerned? I cannot fathom the depth of this thought; I cannot estimate my guilt; I stand amazed at my contempt of God, and shrink back from myself with horror.—Adam.

The Publications of the Am. S. S. Union aminon to keep a just account. What can be the meaning of this? And why is conscience so unfeeling and false to its office where He is concerned? I cannot fathom the depth of this thought; I cannot estimate my guilt; I stand amazed at my contempt of God, and shrink back from myself with horror.—Adam.

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The Publications of the Am. S. S. Union aminons to keep a just account. What can be conscience to the meaning of this? And why is conscience to its office where He is concerned? I cannot esti

AMERICAN MCMMISS.—In the environs of Durango, Mexico, a million of mummies are said to have been discovered, in a sitting posture, with wrappings, bands and ornaments similar to the Egyptian. On the other hand, Dr. Lund, a celebrated Danish geologist, has lately communicated to the Northern Archreological Society discoveries made by himself, in Bahia, Brazil, of stones with Runic characters, foundations of houses with hewn stone, &c., all bearing evidence in his view, to the Scandinavian origin of the aborigines of this counndinavian origin of the aborigines of this coun-Among other things, after several days dig-g, he found the Scandinavian god of thunder, ging, he found the Scandinavian god of thunder, Thor, with all his attributes, the hammer, gauntlets, and magic girdle. Undoubtedly very crude and imperfect ideas have yet been attained of the early history of this country.—Bap. Adv.

The Teachers and Scholars of the Foxboro' Congregational The Teachers and Schedars of the Foxbore Congregational Sabbath School, are informed that the donation of Fox Boilars made by them, to constitute the subscriber a Life Member of the Mass. Sabbath School Society has been duly received, and certificate of membership conferred. And while they will receive my cortial thanks for this evidence of personal regard, they will allow me to express the hope that the amount thus cast into the treasury of the Lord, will be greatly increased through their continued liberality.

Alexeo Crafts.

The Subscriber returns his thanks to the Gentlemen and Ladies of his Church and Society, who have made him an Honorary Member of the Am. Tract Society, by the contribution of Traesty Dollars. May apritual blessings in abundance, be their reward.

Manahester, Mass. Oct. 21st, 1849.

The Subscriber gratefully acknowledges the receipt of Fifty Dollars, from members of his Church and Society, to constitute him an Honorary Member of A. B. U. F. M.

Mercensol, Oct. 7, 1849.

The Subscriber acknowledges with gratitude, the receipt of

The Subscriber acknowledges with gratitude, the receipt of Therty Dollars, from the Ladies in Merrimack, to constitute her a Life Member of the American Home Missionary Society, Mercimack, Oct. 7, 1840.

Astron. E. Allin.

RANDOLPH ACADEMY.

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Tutton is gratuatous, to the Daughters of Evangelical Ministers, whose carcumstances may warrant it.

LABAN M. WHEATON, See'rg.

Norton, Oct. 9, 1840.

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his back from an o standing on deck l pull; if you can't pul pound?" So we w "Catch hold and pu Captain of your salv ship has many rope